



## JOSIE'S STORY.

A Tale of Captivity in the Hands of the Hostile Utes.

As Told by Miss Josephine Meeker, One of the Captured Party.

Full and Vivid Details of the Outbreak and Massacre.

How the Agency Employees Were Killed and the Women Run Off.

Twenty-five Days of Suffering in the Wilds of Colorado.

The Abuses to Which the Prisoners Were Subjected.

The Romance of Squaw Susan's Action on Behalf of the Men-ers.

She Herself Was Once Condemned to Die at the Stake by the Arapahoes,

But Was Rescued by the Whites Where the Town of Greeley Now Stands.

JOSIE MEEKER.

THE STORY OF THE MASSACRE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ALAMOSA, SAN LUIS PARK, CO., Oct. 29.—Mrs. Meeker, her daughter Josephine, and Mrs. Price and her two children have been detained here two days on account of Mrs. Meeker's illness, caused by nervous reaction, after a terrible journey of 500 miles on stages and Indian ponies, bareback and with saddle, across the desert. During this critical she was only half clad in a calico dress and a single shawl, without blankets, and had only ground to sleep on in the Indian camp. The party leave for Denver in a day or two, going thence to their home in Greeley.

MRS. JOSEPHINE MEEKER

was threatened with death, and her escape was narrow. Her story contains the following account:

The first I heard of any trouble with the Indians at my father's Agency was the firing at Mr. Price, while he was plowing for Indians across the river. The Indians had no idea, and said, that as soon as the land was plowed, it would cease to belong to the Utes. Two or three councils were held, and an Indian woman, Jane, the wife of Panvitta, was the cause of the whole trouble.

The trouble seemed settled by two or three councils, secretly however. The Utes were preparing for a massacre, for just before sunrise left with the Indians a runner was seen rushing up to the tent of Douglass with what I since learned was news of soldiers fighting. An hour later twenty armed Indians came to the Agency from the camp of Douglass, and began firing.

THE MASSACRE BEGINS.

It was in the kitchen with my mother, washing dishes. It was after noon. I looked out of the window, and saw the Utes shooting the boys working on the new building. Mrs. Price was at the door washing clothes. She rushed in and took Johnnie, the boy, to the kitchen. We ran into the milk-room, which had only one small window, and locked the door, and hid under a shelf. The firing went on for several hours at intervals. There was no shooting, no noise, but frequent firing. We stayed in the milk-room until it began to rain with a gale. The sun went half an hour high. I took my brother, 3 years old, and we all ran to father's room. It was not disturbed. We knew the building would be burned, and ran across Douglass avenue to a field of sage-brush beyond, plowed ground. The Utes were so

BUST STEALING ANNUITY GOODS

they did not see us at first. About thirty of them, loaded with blankets, were carrying them toward Douglass camp, near the river.

We had gone 100 yards when the Utes saw us. They threw down the blankets, and came running toward us firing as they came. Bullets struck the wall of the building, and the Indians. I do not think they intended to kill us—only to frighten us. Mother was hit by a bullet, which went through her underclothing, and made a flesh wound three inches long.

As the Indians came nearer they shouted, "We no shoot; come to us." I had a little girl, and an Indian named Pursue said for me to go with him. He and another Ute seized me by the arms and started toward the river. An Uncompahgre Indian took Mrs. Price and her baby, and mother was taken to the headquarters of Douglass.

INDIAN PURSUE.

The Indian Purse took me where his ponies were standing by the river, and seated me on a pile of blankets. Indians were now on all sides. I could not escape. It was now sandown. Packing was finished at dusk, and we started for the wilderness of the south. I took a horse with saddle, but no bridle. The child was lashed behind me. Pursue and his assistant rode each side of me, driving pack-mules ahead. About twenty other Indians were in the party. Mother came later, riding bareback behind Douglass, both on one horse. She was a very old woman, and had a pony, and not recovered from a broken leg caused by a fall two years ago. Chief Douglass gave her neither horse saddle, nor blankets. We followed the river, and on the other side, Pursue brought me a half-gallon of water to drink. We trotted along until 9 o'clock, when we halted for a half-hour. All the Indians dismounted, and blankets were spread upon the ground, and I laid down to rest, with mother lying not far from me. Chief Douglass was considerably excited, and made a speech to me with many gestures and great emphasis. He had decided, by his grivances, and explained why the massacre began. He said Thorburn told the Indians he was going to arrest the head Chief, take them to Ft. Steele, and put them in a cage, where, perchance, hang them. He said my father had written all the letters to the Denver papers, and circulated wild reports about what the Indians would do, and was responsible for all the hostility against the Indians among the whites. West. While Douglass was telling this he stood up from his gun and always was writing to Washington. Then he

SWORE A FEARFUL OATH

in English, and said of the soldiers had not come and threatened the Indians with Fort Steele and the calaboose, and threatened to kill other Indians at White River. The Agent wouldn't have been

massacred. Then the brave Chief, Douglass, who had sat at our table that very day, was taken off a few feet, returned, and placed his hands to my forehead three times, and asked me if I was going to run away. I told him I was not afraid of him nor of death, and should not run away. When he found his repeated threats could not frighten me, all the other Indians turned on him and laughed at him, and made so much fun.

HE SNEAKED OFF

and went over to frighten my mother. All hands took a drink around my bed; then they saddled their horses, and Pursue led my horse to me, and knelt down off his hands and knees to say he was sorry. There was a remarkable coincidence in this story is that the remnant of the Indians who were saved, a remarkable number of them, were from Greeley, which is the identical spot where Mrs. Meeker was saved from burning by the whites. Maj. Whitley recalls these incidents with great interest.

HAYES'S VIEWS.

HOW TO SETTLE THE QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29.—Commissioner Hayes does not believe the Arapahoes have been with the White River Utes since the latter became independent. The Arapahoes are located far north in Wyoming, and to reach the scene of disturbances, would have to cross the Pacific Railroad and a wide section of settled country in Wyoming and Colorado, and must have been discovered. The Department, moreover, has been in frequent communication with the Indian Agents, and knows that the Arapahoes and Shoshones have been busy for weeks hunting from burning by the whites.

AYAW FIGHTING THE SOLDIERS.

Sunday night Jack came, and made a big speech; also Johnson. They said most troops were coming, and recited what orders had been given from Chief Ute. They were great commotion, and did not know what to do. They talked all night, and next morning struck their tents and put them up again. Part were for going away, part for staying. We had a long ride. The cavalcade was fully two miles long. The wind blew a hurricane, and the dust was so thick we could not see ten feet back. Most of the Indians had no breakfests, and we traveled all day.

WITHOUT DINNER OR SUSTAINMENT.

Mother had neither saddle nor stirrups, but merely a few thicknesses of canvas strapped on the horse's back, while young chiefs pranced round in good spirits. She did not reach Grand River until after dark, and the ride for an invalid and aged woman was long and distressing.

After marching south some days the Indians said they would stay at their camp, and, if the soldiers advanced, would get them in a canyon and kill them all. The Utes were now close to the Uncompahgre district, and could not return much farther. Eight miles more travel, in two other days, brought us to the camping-ground, where Gen. Adams found us. This was near Pueblo Creek, out high on the mesa, not far from the Ute Agency. Monday night we reached the Ute Agency in and said that next day Gen. Adams, whom they called Washington, was coming after the captives. Next day about 11 o'clock, while sowing in Pursue's tent, his boy came in, picked up the buffalo-robe, and wanted me to go to bed. Told him I was not well. Then a squaw came and hung a blanket before the door and spread out both hands to keep the blanket down, so I could not push it away, but I looked over the top and saw Gen. Adams and party outside the tent. The Utes had a single shawl, without blankets, and the tent was so thick we could not see ten feet back. Most of the Indians had no breakfests, and we traveled all day.

ALL SILENCE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29.—Commissioner Hayes received the following telegram to-day: "Gen. Adams and party to be here Oct. 29." Commissioner Hayes Afters.

In view of the many rumors afloat to the effect that the Indians of this reservation are about to get their freedom, the Indians of the Ute Agency and also for the Arapahoes, and the Indians attributed to the fact that they have not come into competition with each other, as has been the case on this side of the line. Now, however, the Indians and the Arapahoes are at war, and the latter are uneasy. Our own Indian policy has, in consequence of these manifestations, been made the subject of private inquiry by the Committee on Indian Affairs.

IS A MATTER OF DOUBT.

At 4 P.M. was introduced into the session of Congress a bill, originally reported by the Indian Committee of both Houses, extending the jurisdiction of the United States Courts over the Indians reservations, but it was not acted upon. The Senate did not have jurisdiction over the Indian reservations, and the jurisdiction of the United States Courts

is a matter of doubt.

Commissioner Hayes, in conversation upon the general subject, said: "I do not know what the Indians will do. They will be ordered or compelled to which they do not comprehend the meaning of. They will be ordered or compelled to trial for the murder of Mr. Meeker and his associates. If these Indians are surrendered, a question of jurisdiction will arise as to whether the Indians will be tried by the United States Courts or by the State Courts.

At 6 P.M. was introduced into the session of Congress a bill, originally reported by the Indian Committee of both Houses, extending the jurisdiction of the United States Courts over the Indians reservations, but it was not acted upon. The Senate did not have jurisdiction over the Indian reservations, and the jurisdiction of the United States Courts

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.  
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. The  
Strakoush Grand Italian Opera. "Hippolito."

Heaverly's Theatre.  
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engage-  
ment of Joseph E. Emmet. "Fritz in Ireland."

Heaverly's Theatre.  
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Heaverly's Min-  
strels.

Olympic Theatre.  
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Variety  
entertainment. Engagement of the Valetan Brothers.

McCormick Hall.  
North Clark street, corner of Kinzie. Concert by  
Wilhelmi for the benefit of the Alexian Brothers Hos-  
pital.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1879.

The towns and cities along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad are getting ready to give Gen. Grant a string of receptions, even if nothing more than hanging out flags and collecting at the depots to see the train go by. Cheyenne, as the Capital City of Wyoming Territory, is preparing for the occasion of the General's advent with much elaborateness considering the size of the city and the uncertainty whether the party will make more than a very brief halt. Gen. GRANT will reach Cheyenne to-morrow afternoon, and Omaha at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon; leaving the Nebraska metropolis Monday forenoon, will arrive at Galena Tuesday evening.

The report by cable in our last issue that the Italian statesmen are favoring an alliance of the Latin and Slavonic races to upset the Austro-Hungarian alliance is more creditable to their imagination than to their good sense. Such an alliance would array France, Russia, Italy, Spain, and some unimportant provinces against Germany, Austria, and England. It is an alliance which could never be consummated. If it could be, it would not endure a twelvemonth. If it should provoke a collision, Italy would be ground to powder at the very first shock. All the rest of Europe combined could not resist such a triple alliance as that of England, Germany, and Austria. It is a scheme which reads well on paper, but can never be realized.

A feeble retribution has at last overtaken BISHOP YOUNG, who is believed to have been the slayer of LEWIS SPENCER and his four children near Luray, Mo., in 1877. He was put on trial for the crime at Kathaka, and last Saturday the jury brought in a verdict of acquittal, greatly to the amazement of the people of the county, who entertained no doubt whatever of his guilt, and believed that the result of the trial was due to mismanagement and fraud. The feeling of exasperation created by YOUNG's acquittal at last found vent in a deed of mob violence, which, though always to be deprecated, is difficult to condemn in such a case. Firmly convinced that the fiend had cheated justice by means of chicanery, the people of Clark County took the law into their own hands, and yesterday surrounded YOUNG's house, and after a desperate resistance took him out and hanged him until dead.

In the United States Circuit Court at Nashville, Tenn., there was decided yesterday a case growing out of the War of the Rebellion, wherein an ex-Union soldier had been indicted in a State Court for the killing of a bushwhacker. The case was taken to the Federal Court upon a writ of habeas corpus, and the prisoner was discharged upon a plea showing that he killed the man at all it was as a Federal soldier under the orders of his superior officer, and that he was not aware of this particular bushwhacker's taking off at the time he fired. Even this ample defense might not have sufficed in a State Court, and before a jury composed largely of ex-guerrillas and present moonshiners, who would like nothing better than to help hang a Union soldier; and the prisoner was fortunate in the privilege of resting his case before a tribunal without any such predilection.

The neglect of Republican voters to register for the election of next Tuesday has undoubtedly given the Democrats fresh courage, and they are now confidently claiming the success of their entire ticket, not even excepting their ex-Confederate candidate for Judge of the Superior Court. They are working like beavers to make good their boasts, and, depend upon it, nothing that their cohorts are capable of doing in the way of fraud and rascality will be left undone. Republicans who neglected to register and who are giving themselves no concern about this very important election must now throw off their apathy and indifference, and if they would prevent a sweeping Democratic victory in Cook County this fall they can do it by laboring with might and main to bring out the full Republican vote next Tuesday. A full vote will unquestionably carry the day, and it rests with Republicans in the banner Republican wards to decide whether success or defeat shall be recorded at the ballot-box. The Democrats are basing their calculations of winning partly upon the advantage they obtained in the registration, partly upon the illegal voting and repealing that will be done on their side, partly upon the proverbial reliability of Democrats in the matter of voting at every possible opportunity,

but they chiefly rely upon Republican stay-away to help them win. A vote not cast next Tuesday is a Democratic vote, and it will be far wiser to appreciate the force of that fact better than after election.

In the defense of the Rev. HAYDEN, whose trial for the murder of MARY STANNARD is still in progress at New Haven, Conn., the curious theory has been set up that the arsenic found in the dead girl's stomach was placed there after death for the purpose of manufacturing evidence to convict HAYDEN. While it is of course not expected that anybody will believe that this was done, the crafty lawyers who have undertaken to clear HAYDEN hope to create in the minds of the jury an impression that such a thing might have been done, and in this way pave the way for the doubt and bare conviction. An interesting and novel demonstration by the Yale Professors retained by the State promises, however, to entirely upset this scheme of the defense. They have found by actual experiment with the stomachs of two dead persons that the deposit of arsenic after death produces no such appearance as that noted in the stomach of the murdered girl, and except so far as the jury may become confused by this mass of scientific testimony it is not likely that the after-death theory will even create the desired doubt.

In their speeches last evening at the Democratic mass-meeting at the Milwaukee avenue Turner Hall both Mayor HANSON and Judge TAUNTON laid particular stress upon the importance of the county election by reason of its influence upon the National contest in Chicago and the State of Illinois in 1880. Both bore very lightly upon the merits of the Democratic candidates or the demerits of the Republican candidates, there being little that Mayor HANSON could say in favor of a ticket so peculiarly distasteful to himself as that nominated by the Democracy a week ago, and still less that Mr. TAUNTON could say against the Republican ticket. They care nothing about that, and they appealed for a rousing Democratic vote next Tuesday, in order that, with Cook County as a starting-point, the State of Illinois could be carried by the Democracy next year. There was no pretense that the law or the finances of Cook County would be better administered by the Democratic than by the Republican candidates; the issue was squarely presented as a purely political one, and Republicans need no clearer hint of their duty and responsibility in the premises than is furnished in the remarks of these eminent Democrats orators.

THE VETOED TRUCK BILL.

At last winter's session of the Illinois Legislature the so-called representatives of the "workingmen" in the coal-mining districts concocted a bill which they proclaimed to be a law to prohibit the payment of wages in "truck" instead of money. The passage of this bill they demanded under the penalty of perpetual ostracism by all trades-unions and workingmen. The bill was passed, but the Governor, for various reasons, vetoed it, and it was lost. Ever since then the demagogues have been howling their denunciations against the Governor and against all other persons who opposed the bill. Among those members of the Legislature who declined to support this bill was Senator JOHNSON, who is now the Republican candidate for County Treasurer, and every Democratic ward hammer and blower in the city is endeavoring to excite hostility against him because of his vote. Not one of these fellows ever reads the bill itself, or gives an honest interpretation of its provisions. No intelligent man, actuated by an honest purpose, can read the bill itself, and not in the interest of every man working for wages thank Senator JOHNSON for voting against it.

This proposed law was an entirely new thing in Illinois legislation. There was no law of the kind in this State, nor is there any law of the kind in any other State of the American Union. It was a novelty in legislation, and a reflecting man will naturally inquire what was the object of the bill, and, if good, whether the bill proposed would accomplish the object sought.

LOCKING IN this direction, the arguments of the pamphlet rest upon the basis that the interests of England and Russia in Central Asia are mainly concurrent, and that the two Powers can meet on either side of the Hindoo Koosh, shake hands, be friends, and pursue their civilizing mission without collision or friction. He assumes that Afghanistan will become a British dependency, and, since the pamphlet was written, the assumption has become substantially a reality. He says: "The Viceroy of India will rule supreme at Cabul, Afghanistan once a British dependency, the Russian possessions in Asia will be brought into conformity with the countries placed under the Imperial sceptre of the Queen of England." There is no suggestion, however, that the removal of Afghanistan as a neutral ground or barrier between the United States, to any laborer, miner, mechanic, or other workman employed by any master, agent, or employer, or by any subcontractor, check, scrip, or other device, or consideration representing goods or supplies, or charge on the books of account or pay-roll of such person, firm, or corporation, any amount on account of goods or supplies furnished in any manner to such laborer, miner, mechanic, or other workman, or by any master, agent, or employer, or by any subcontractor, check, scrip, or other device, or consideration representing goods or supplies, or charge on the books of account or pay-roll of such person, firm, or corporation, any amount on account of goods or supplies furnished in any manner to such laborer, miner, mechanic, or other workman, or by any master, agent, or employer, or by any subcontractor, check, scrip, or other device, or consideration representing goods 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## WASHINGTON.

## The Attorney-General's Opinion on the Collection of Leakage Assessments.

## He Decides the Case Adversely to the Claims of Alcohol Manufacturers.

## The Democrats Propose a New Financial Policy for the Next Session of Congress.

## How the Internal-Revenue Receipts on Snuff and Tobacco Have Fallen Off.

## The Present Condition of the Two Schemes for an Isthmus Canal.

## RAUM UPHELD.

## THE LEAKAGE ASSESSMENTS.

## Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29.—The Attorney-General has delivered an opinion on a question referred to him from the Treasury Department, which sustains the action taken by Commissioner Raum relative to the collections of assessments made on account of leakage in the transportation of alcohol in bonds from the West to the East. The question referred to the Attorney-General was, What is the character of the debt which is due to the United States on account of taxes imposed by the statute upon any deficiency in the amount of spirits actually exported, when compared with that withdrawn for exportation, under the acts of June 9, 1874, and March 14, 1879? The Attorney-General decides that any deficiency found upon a second gauging is justly considered as taxable, and may be collected by distraint, inasmuch as the tax is a lien upon the property of him who owes it. [Revised Statutes, Secs. 3,181 and 3,383.] The representatives of the Western distillers, in their argument before the Solicitor-General, made the opinion, claimed that at most the assessment by Collector Raum could be considered as a debt only. The Department of Justice, however, decides that the assessment is a tax for which no distinction is made.

THE SPIRITS ARE NOT TAX-FREE upon withdrawal. That the spirits are tax-free, as is claimed by the attorneys of the distillers, is only an argument. It is not so stated in the statute. The Attorney-General concludes that the withdrawal of spirits for exportation renders the withdrawer liable to the tax, as if for the tax. The fact that a bond is given does not defeat or contradict that fact. The position of Commissioner Raum is thus sustained by the Department of Justice, and the only point in the argument to be made next month is to decide whether the Government will consent to make a test case to go to the Supreme Court.

## THE TREASURY.

## INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

## Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29.—The consolidated statement of the internal revenue returns for July, August, and September, 1879, as compared with the same months of 1878, shows that where the law was not changed at the last session of Congress, there has been an increase in the internal-revenue receipts, but that the reduction of tax on snuff and tobacco resulted in a very large decrease. The Democrats reduced the tax on snuff from 22 cents to 16 cents per pound, and on tobacco from 24 cents to 16 cents. No chance, however, was made in the tax on spirits. The result is very striking. The increase in the tax on spirits for July, August, and September, 1879, as compared with the returns for the same months of last year, was \$3,050,448. On the contrary,

## THE RECEIPTS FROM TOBACCO.

of all sorts show for the same period a decrease of \$12,276, while the aggregate increase of internal revenue from all sources for the same period this year, as compared with last year, is only \$919,933. This clearly shows that, if there had not been a steady improvement in the receipts from distilled spirits, there would have been an aggregate loss of revenue, on account of the large decrease in the receipts from the luxuries on which the Democrats reduced taxation. It is, however, to be the Democratic policy, at the coming session, to reduce taxes still further, and undoubtedly, as far as possible, to reduce the tax on distilled spirits.

## SILVER PURCHASE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29.—The Treasury to-day purchased \$30,000 ounces of silver for the Philadelphia and San Francisco Mints.

## TAKING A TACK.

A NEW FINANCIAL POLICY FOR DEMOCRATS.

## Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29.—It has been learned that prominent Eastern Democrats, startled at the result of the election in Ohio, and convinced that the "Ohio Idea," unless it is recanted, would result in annihilation of the Democratic party, have determined, at the coming session, to attempt to compel the Democracy to adopt a new financial policy. The outlines of this policy are understood to be:

The absolute retirement of the legal-tender greenback, on the ground that it is unconstitutional, dangerous, disloyal, and unnecessary.

Second.—Free coining of silver and gold as a condition precedent to the retirement of the legal-tender greenback.

Third.—The modification of the National-banking law by adopting the system of the RETIREMENT OF LEGAL-TENDER GREENBACKS, with an amendment that bank reserves and redemption funds for bank-notes shall be kept only in gold and silver coin.

Fourth.—The discontinuance of the issuing of paper money and of paper certificates in any form by the General Government and by any bank except those that will redeem in coin.

Fifth.—The maintenance of the present standard of weight and fineness of the existing gold coin.

Sixth.—The discontinuance of the Sinking Fund for five years, on account of the alleged fact that enough has been set apart in advance of the requirements of the statute to fulfill the provisions of the Sinking Fund for that period.

Seventh.—A reduction of taxation.

## THE IsthMUS CANAL.

## No ROUTH SELECTED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29.—Senor Arezema, the new Minister from the United States of Colombia, says that none of the surveys have been sufficient to warrant the selection of either route. Both he and the feasible, the question involved being simply of cost.

Senor Arezema represents, and he is, of course, an advocate of the Panama route. He says that the Government and people of that State take a deep interest in the discussion now going on, but are desirous of taking any active steps in the matter by reason of the concession already made to Lieut. Wys, who forms the basis of the Leesee's plan of action. Senor Arezema has given a question much personal attention, having written a pamphlet, nearly thirty years ago, advocating the opening of a canal across the Isthmus. He says that the actual distance to be opened by the canal is only about twelve miles, which would require little labor to make it navigable. The parts of engineers sent out by M. De Lesseps are already on the ground, although they may have a more favorable topography, and will undertake the survey of the route. The cost to the State will be one of great interest, and the work will be one of great difficulty. It is not yet known that a

company to become a bride soon

will be formed to take up the work.

He said: "The little good must be done with our hearts, the hearts of our fellow-men."

His Master but once; Moses' Master.

non-partisan speeches are

made with a full Republican

bookkeeping to a medical

man buried under 10,000 men

and the other fellow's

vote is needed.

PERSONALS.

Adolphus and his husband

entry in a few weeks.

"You lose the best,

most unfaithful soldier,

"Judge,"—Adolphus Moses.

excuse for being a Confederate soldier, "such a little one."

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**KING  
WIDER**  
made from Grapes, Cream, Tartar.  
In its leather cases of the world.  
Made in this city. "Saks" has  
had its results from heavy indi-  
viduals. Chemist, Dr. Mott.  
KING POWDER, New York.

**AN DRAWING.**

**LOUISIANA  
TERRY COMPANY**

Granted by the Legislature of the  
State of Louisiana, in 1853  
to the proprietors of the  
Company, who have since added a Reserve  
in Grand Chateau, and the SECOND  
and third fixed up as the regu-

larsly been as follows:

100 PRIZES, \$1000.

AT \$1000.00 EACH.

ONE DOLLAR.

OR PRIZES:

\$10,000.

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Stock boards, 100-12 inch. 25.00/252.00  
C stock boards, 100-12 inch. 21.00/203.00  
Fence dry. 1.00  
Common boards, dry. 11.00/114.00  
Dimensions, 100x120 ft. 12.50/138.00  
pounds per cu. ft. 14.00  
Pine, rough and select. 2.00/2.25  
Larch. 2.00/2.25  
Shingles, sh. 1.00/1.25  
Shingles, choice. 2.50/2.75

## LIVE-STOCK.

CHICAGO. Cattle. Hogs. Sheep.  
Receipts. 5,541 23,372 2,200  
Monday. 1,000 1,000 1,100  
Tuesday. 0,000 41,000 800  
Wednesday. 17,146 117,696 4,123  
Total. 30,619 125,037 5,001  
Same time last week. 30,419 125,037 2,501

MONDAY. 1,550 6,140 2,200  
TUESDAY. 582 6,117 600  
Total. 2,138 12,257 600

CATTLE.—There were altogether too many cattle on sale yesterday, and the fact that reports from the East were not encouraging, though otherwise, checked the tendency to activity on the part of shippers, and for that to choose natives and the better class of Western cattle the market was dull and irregular. Lower. Cattle were bought freely, and for the descriptions of stockmen, and when there was a ready outlet at a fairly previous price.

At the proportion of lean natives also was smaller than usual, the increase consisting for the most part of medium to good natives. Sales were at \$2,000-\$2,200 per head, and inferior cattle for to meet both buyers' cows and inferior

horses, at \$1,500-\$1,700 per head.

Now, however, the market is not at \$2,000-\$2,200 per head, and the general activity, and the market time, we quote:

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